

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

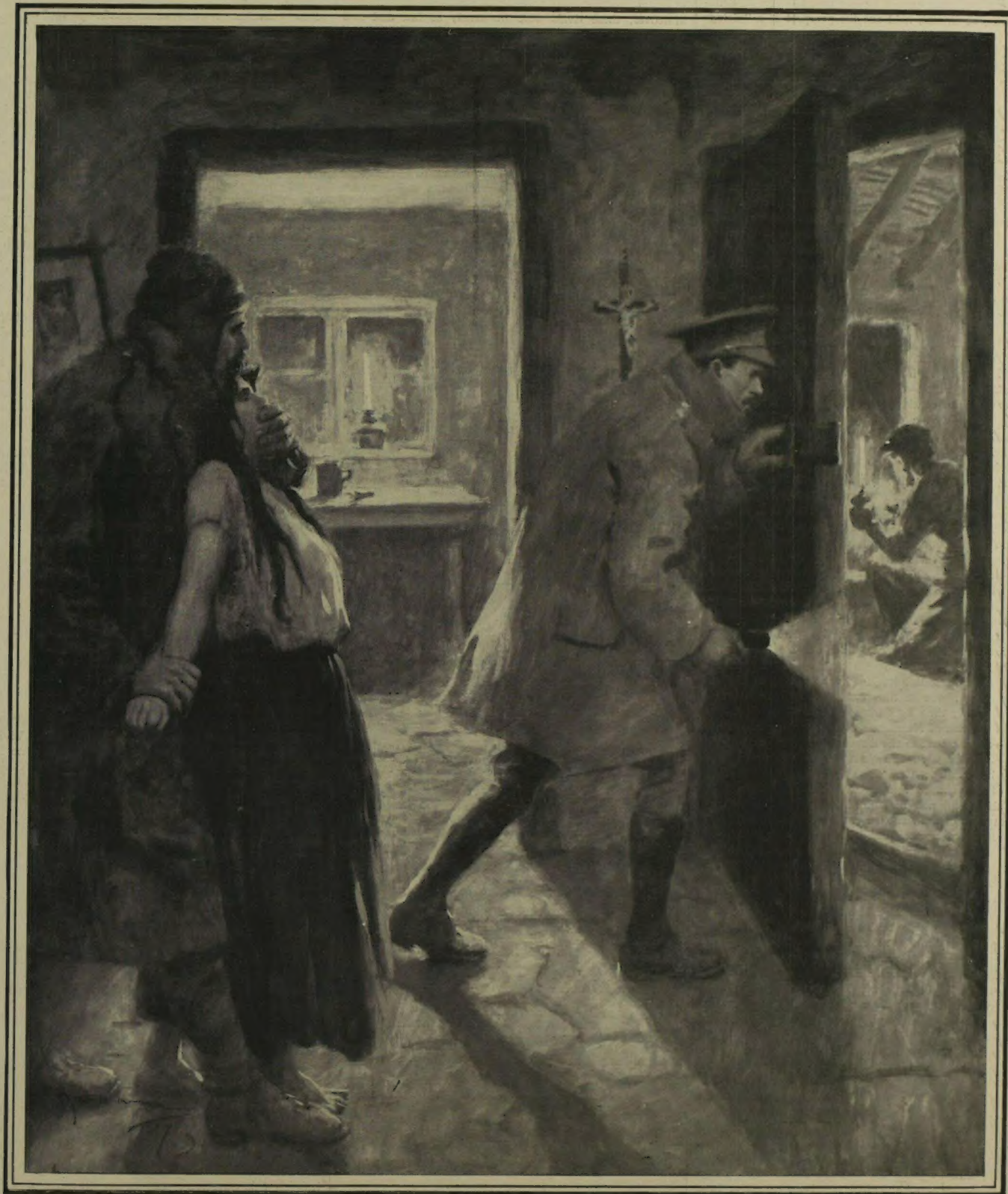
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SIXPENCE.

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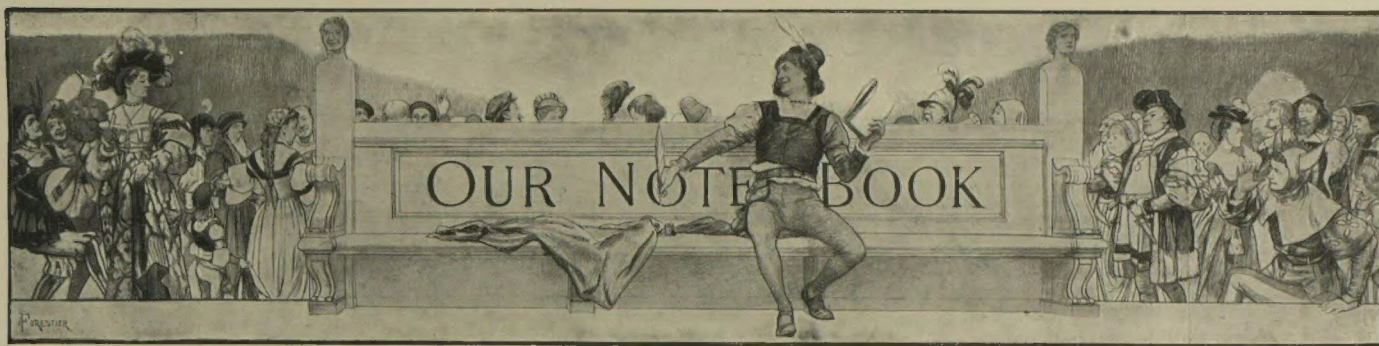


CATCHING A GERMAN SPY IN THE ACT: A BRITISH PROVOST-MARSHAL DISCOVERING AN ENEMY AGENT SIGNALLING FROM A FRENCH HOUSE.

In spite of every imaginable precaution, German spies continue to abound in France. They are met with in all sorts of disguises. Simple-looking peasants working in the fields, sham priests, Germans dressed as Sisters of Charity, or as hospital nurses and attendants, spies elaborately got up in British or French military uniforms, and travelling from point to point in motor-cars, provided with passes in proper form, and posing as officers and speaking either language with perfect fluency—the graves of scores of these taken red-handed and shot on the spot, or after field court-martial, are pointed out at

one place or another all over the seat of war. At the front, in addition, many have been caught while signalling with flashlights from lonesome country houses or farm buildings, from up trees, or by means of concealed telephone-wires. Not a few have been surprised signalling at night with lamps from the windows of houses, exactly as is seen in the illustration above, where a British Provost-Marshal, in charge of military police in a French town, is seen, with one of his men, in the act of surprising a German spy and his female accomplice, silencing the woman and pouncing on the man.

Drawn by A. C. MICHAEL FROM A SKETCH BY A BRITISH OFFICER AT THE FRONT. [DRAWING COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A PROMINENT German journalist, in discussing the future of German religion, especially with reference to German missions, said that it would be impossible to associate further with the English Protestant missionaries after the war. This was not only because the English missionaries "would certainly be filled with malice and spite," but because German Christianity (in this writer's opinion) will be "very different from English Christianity." It will be, he says, "a manly Christianity, and permeated with the new German spirit." This, he adds, will make it particularly attractive "to Mohammedans and heathens."

It might be suggested that though "manly Christianity" may be very suitable to Mohammedans, it may not be so suitable to Mohammedans as Mohammedanism. It also might be suggested that if Christianity needs to be "new," it does not need to be Christian. In justice to the Turks, it should also be said that, if they are as rude as the Germans in war, they are much more polite in peace. But the most important point in the parallel is one from which many seem to shrink. Mr. Charles Buxton, the distinguished writer and traveller, who was recently wounded by Turkish assassins on account of his great sympathies and services for the Balkan peoples, has been interviewed by the *Christian Commonwealth*, which gives (I presume correctly) his opinions on a possible settlement with Germany. His views seem to me singular in themselves, and especially singular in him. He seems to rebuke those who hope for a final breaking of the Prussian power, as if indicating that so powerful, widespread, and well armed a combination cannot be reduced to impotence. I should say that it is precisely because it is powerful, widespread, and well armed that it must be reduced to impotence. It is a paradox, but a very practical truth, that what is indispensable is generally nearly impossible. Unless the enemy were strong enough to hurt us, it would not be necessary, or indeed justifiable, for us to hurt him. But if the attitude be strange in any case, it is especially strange in one with Mr. Buxton's almost romantic record. Surely he of all people ought not to say that it is impossible ultimately to break the back of a great Empire with great military prestige. If Turkey had been left powerful, if Turkey had been left united, if Turkey had been left as Mr. Buxton would apparently leave Germany, the Turks would have been far too happy shooting Macedonians to trouble about shooting him. What Mr. Buxton thinks it impossible to do is what Mr. Buxton has been largely instrumental in doing. He has seen—and, as I imagine, approved—the cutting-down of one of the great conquering empires of the Continent to the smallest margin of what it has conquered. We could not send the Turks back to their own country, because they never had one; we could only in a certain large degree distrust upon stolen goods. But we did take away from them—or, rather, Mr. Buxton's very brave friends in the Balkans did—enough to prevent their being a power in the sense of keeping other people powerless. There cannot be the smallest moral excuse for restricting the Turks to little more than Constantinople which is not also a moral excuse for restricting Prussianism to little more than Berlin. That it is much more difficult to do makes it much more necessary to do it. And if we do not do it, if we do not disarm Prussia as we have disarmed

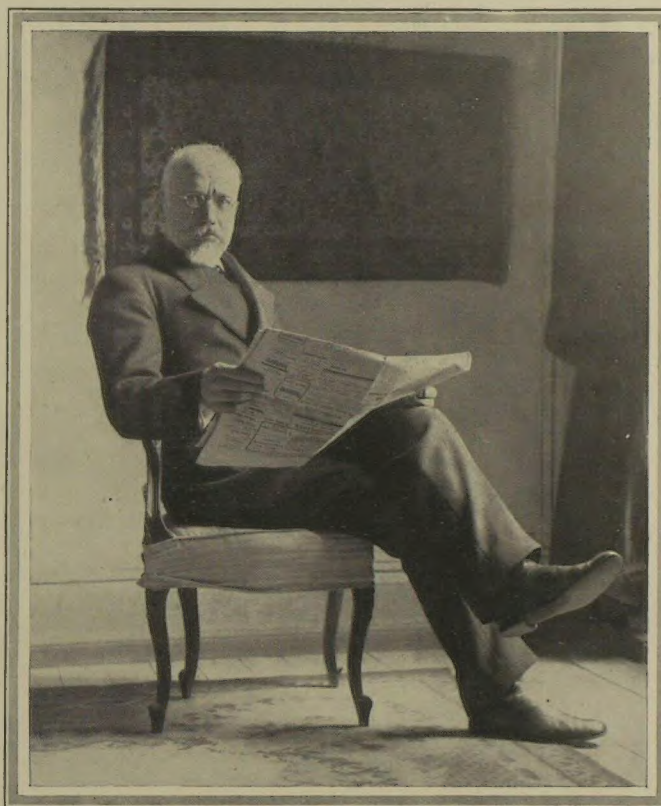
Turkey, then indeed, in the very wise words of a French Socialist uttered the other day, "the greatest effort ever made by the human race will have been made in vain."

I should agree with Mr. Buxton on the general rule that no European nation should be reduced because it is defeated. But I cannot understand why he should see that the Turkish case is an exception, and not see that the Prussian case is an exception also. They are exceptions for this vital reason, that they do not reciprocate a nationalist toleration. They will not place their community inside the European community; they are always outside it, whether as outcasts or as invaders. The Turks put them-

but they were equally satisfied with having ridden out again; and they were quite as conscious of their defeats as of their victories, draping the statue of Strasburg and probing the wound of Waterloo. The Russians were naturally proud of having in 1812 conquered the unconquerable soldier of the Revolution; but they did not therefore despise France, or generally indicate that nobody could fight or govern unless he was in the habit of consuming large quantities of tallow. The English were naturally proud of having a Navy that was like a book of boys' adventures; but though they had defeated a great foreign Armada in the past they do not talk as if there could never be another great foreign Armada in the future. To the healthier groups of European men victory is not so much, after all; it is an incident, and not a state. The old European view is sublimely expressed in the great war epic about the noble King of France who had ten thousand men, and when they were up they were up and when they were down they were down: an admirable summary of most military proceedings. But the Prussians have broken all this implied balance of battles by building on one victory a domination that is meant to last for ever. They built on the battlefield of Sedan not a temporary trophy, but a tower of eternal brass. What happened after or during 1870 was not primarily the union of Germany, but rather the division of Europe: it was divided into Germans and non-Germans. It was made something more even than a racial, it was made a biological division. There was supposed to be a fundamental and physical superiority, as of the German eagle over the Gallic cock. Hence Prussia could not, and cannot, be trusted merely to take her turn from time to time in the leadership of Europe. She is an anarchic power in this essential sense that she has not the rhythm and return upon itself of a living thing. This is the further menace of the extraordinary German mentality: that it is perpetually in a state of transformation, and, upon the whole, of transformation for the worse. Those who follow the dancing dervishes of the Prussian academies have no notion of what will be the next whirlwind of nonsense. The Prussian professors would certainly defend cannibalism if they were allowed to call it Anthropophagy. Only one dogma will always remain sacred, the dogma of the German's superiority. Only one duty will never be lifted off him: the duty of praising himself. He is free to do everything except repent.

This is a religious war. Mr. Buxton reproves Mr. John Buchan for having said that we must cut down the groves and altars of the enemy. But, indeed, there is a symbolic truth in the remark: in the sense that if we could destroy the altars there would be the less need to destroy the men. A religious war is more rational than a racial war; but it can also be more humane. A mere war against niggers would be a war against every nigger. But a war against Voodoo, the negro devil-worship, would be only a war against niggers in so far as they worshipped devils. Black magic could not be a mere heritage like black blood. It would be necessary to respect the freedom and sanctity of the land where the good niggers go. So we do not wish, of course to kill all Germans or prevent them from being German, any more than we killed all Turks or prevented them from being Turkish. Rather we would cast down the idols and lift up the men.

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"THE BISMARCK OF GREECE": ELEUTHERIOS VENEZELOS.

The Greek elections will apparently result in the triumph of the party of M. Venezelos, with a majority of some two-thirds. M. Venezelos is a patriot of patriots and an ardent advocate of the intervention of Greece in the war on the side of the Allies, as he is convinced that the interests of his country, at present and in the future, demand nothing less. It was in March that M. Venezelos advised King Constantine to send for M. Zaimis to form a Cabinet, but he predicted that M. Zaimis would follow a policy of neutrality, which M. Venezelos believed would endanger the substantial interests of Greece. The answer of the electors to-day endorses the views of M. Venezelos, and has no doubt been precipitated and emphasised by the open threats of Turkey and Germany. The career of M. Venezelos from early manhood has been marked by success, both in the political arena of Crete and in the Senate at Athens; and he has never flinched or faltered in the pursuit of the policy which he was convinced was for the best interests of the country he loved so well. He was born in 1864.—[Photograph by C.N.]

selves above all national affections upon a supposed supernatural right, now a thousand years old and only now beginning to wear thin. The Prussians put themselves above all national affections upon a supposed natural right, which is now only fifty years old. The natural right is more unnatural than the mystic one.

The profound impossibility of Prussia consists ultimately in this: that she has broken an implied understanding among all Christian men by taking victory too seriously. Glory is only a good thing when it is a good joke. With all the other peoples success has been a legitimate vanity and not a lawless pride. The French were naturally proud of having ridden into the gate of almost every European city;

LANDING A BIG GUN IN GALLIPOLI: A PHOTOGRAPH OF A

PHOTOGRAPH BY A



WHERE "THE JEWEL OF ASIA" DROPS CONTINUAL SHELLS AS THE WORK OF DISEMBARKATION GUN ASHORE ON THE

How heavy a task is the disembarkation of big guns may be gathered from the enormous number of men seen in the above photograph engaged in dragging one of these artillery monsters up the beach at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The officer who took the photograph describes it as follows: "Landing heavy guns at Cape Helles by men of the 'Queen Elizabeth' and R.N.D. (Royal Naval Division). All these men are pulling one gun up the slope. Here the main landing took place. This is the scene of the heaviest fighting of all. Base is being established here. The beach is shelled regularly each evening." At the foot of the cliffs in the background, just to the left of, and a little below, the tents half-way up the slope, is a grave in which 82 men and 5 officers were buried. An interesting account of the work of landing artillery and supplies in Gallipoli was given recently by an official correspondent. "All troops, animals, guns, wagons, stores, ammunition, and a thousand other things," he writes, "have to be taken from the hundred transports lying off the Straits. . . . All supplies are conveyed in trawlers or lighters to two narrow beaches, neither of which is more than 200 yards in width. The cliffs prohibit the landing of anything

COLOSSAL "TUG OF WAR" UP THE BEACH AT CAPE HELLES.

BRITISH OFFICER.

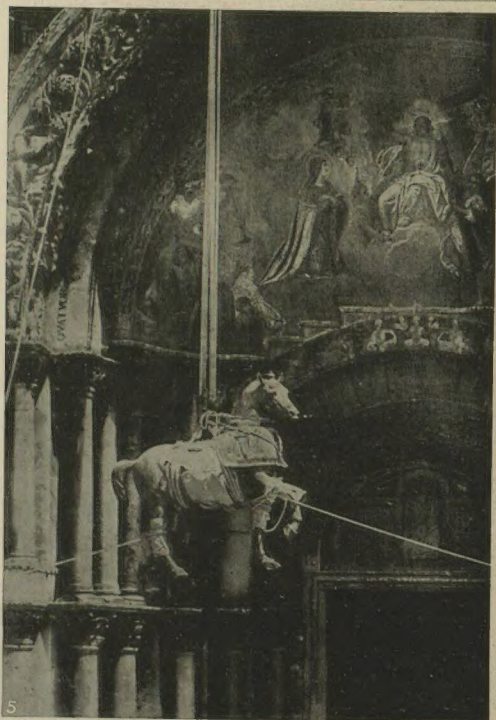


PROCEEDS: MEN OF THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" AND THE NAVAL DIVISION HAULING A HEAVY GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

at any other point. . . . Piers have been built out into deep water by our sappers, so that the largest lighters can come alongside. . . . The line of demarcation between the authority of the Army and the Navy is strictly drawn. As long as a soldier, a horse, a gun, or a biscuit, is in a ship or in a lighter, on its way to the shore, all are under the control of our beach-parties. . . . At the end of the pier the naval authority ceases and that of the Army begins. Here are Army Service Corps officers, who are waiting to seize what the Navy has brought them. . . . The whole is a marvel of organisation. Let it not be supposed that the work is carried out in peace and quiet. Far from it. The Turks on the Asiatic shore shell the beach almost every day, and our war-ships are continually engaged in trying to locate their guns and knock them out, or force them to change their positions. There is one gun, known as 'the Jewel of Asia,' which continually drops shells, but with a minimum of result. . . . Sometimes the enemy's aircraft sweep down and attempt to drop their bombs on our ships or on the crowded beaches, but these missiles from the sky only excite derision. The most successful shot from the Asiatic coast blew up a gun-caisson, killing seven horses and one man."

ITALY'S WAR WITH AUSTRIA: PLACES ATTACKED OR THREATENED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROCHEREL, UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



1. THE CHIEF TOWN OF THE TRENTINO, AND SCENE OF THE HISTORIC CHURCH COUNCIL: TRENT—A GENERAL VIEW.
2. VERY LIKE THE COLISEUM: THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE AT POLA.
3. THE GREAT AUSTRIAN SEAPORT OF WHICH THE ITALIANS HOPE TO GAIN POSSESSION: TRIESTE.
4. THE AUSTRIAN NAVAL PORT RAIDED BY ITALIAN AIRCRAFT: THE HARBOUR AT POLA, WITH SOME OBSOLETE AUSTRIAN WAR-SHIPS.

We give on this page some of the principal places that figure prominently in connection with the Italian operations against Austria. The Austrian port of Pola has twice been the objective of raids by Italian airships. The docks at Monfalcone were shelled by Italian destroyers early in the campaign, and the town was occupied by the Italians on the 9th. The Austrian steamer "Kaiser Franz Josef I." was built there in 1912. An Italian *communiqué* of the 13th stated: "Our heavy field artillery, after destroying the

5. A PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR-BOMBS: REMOVING ONE OF THE BRONZE HORSES OF THE UNIQUE ROMAN QUADRIGA OVER THE DOOR OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.
6. OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS: MONFALCONE—THE SHIP-BUILDING YARD, WITH THE "KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I."
7. THREATENED BY THE ITALIAN ADVANCE ACROSS THE ISONZO: GORIZIA (GÖRZ)—PART OF THE CASTLE.
8. OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS IN THEIR ADVANCE INTO THE TRENTINO: CORTINA D'AMPEZZO.

dyke on the Monfalcone Canal, succeeded on June 11, by means of its fire, in interrupting the railway between Gorizia and Monfalcone." An earlier statement, regarding the Trentino operations, said: "Our troops . . . have approached the Falzarego Pass, about six miles north of Cortina d'Ampezzo, where a victorious fight took place." In view of further Austrian air-raids on Venice, some of the priceless statuary on the exterior of St. Mark's has been removed to a place of safety.

A STRONG MAN: THE ITALIAN LEADER IN THE FIELD.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY TH. VAUCHER.



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY: GENERAL COUNT LOUIS CADORNA.

The fact that the chief of the Italian Army was something of a "pickle" when he was a lad in the Milan Military College does not affect the fact that now, at the age of sixty-four, he is not merely a great soldier, but a man of ideas, wide knowledge, irrepressible energy and indefatigable industry; in a word, an ideal leader in a great military adventure. Well read, a master of his profession, he is a man of charming manner and ingratiating disposition, a brave fighter and a loyal friend. General Cadorna was a Captain at the age of twenty-five, and wrote a masterly treatise on the War

of 1870-71, and later made extensive studies on the Italian-Austrian frontier, and published a war manual for the use of officers. He is a recognised authority on the wars of the past four decades, a fine strategist and tactician, and has made a special study of the military requirements of the north and north-east frontiers of Italy. General Count Louis Cadorna is the son of that General Cadorna who, on September 20, 1870, was at the head of the Italians who entered Rome. In 1881 he married the Marchesina Giovanna Balbi. He has a son; and three daughters, two of whom are nuns.

WHY RUSSIA DID NOT DEFEND PRZEMYSL! THE WRECKED FORTS.



AFTER THE AUSTRIANS HAD SURRENDERED AND THE RUSSIANS HAD ENTERED PRZEMYSL: HURKO FORT DESTROYED BY THE DEFENDERS BEFORE THE COMING OF OUR VICTORIOUS ALLIES.

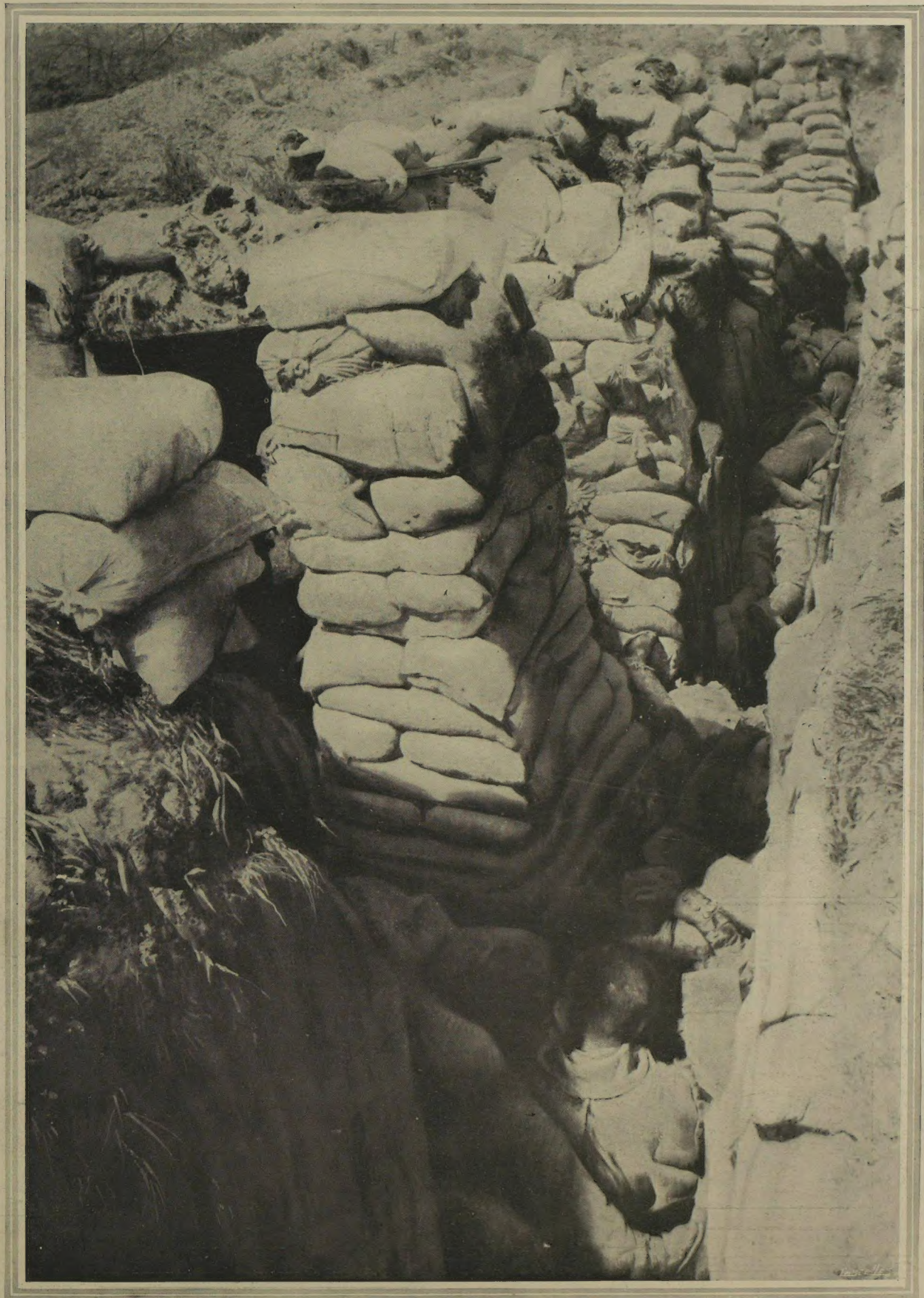


DESTROYED BY THE AUSTRIANS THAT THEY MIGHT PROVE USELESS TO THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS: WITHIN THE DEFENCES OF PRZEMYSL—AS OUR ALLIES FOUND THE POSITION AND HAVE LEFT IT FOR THE GERMANS.

Why—strategical reasons for the withdrawal further east apart—the Russians did not concern themselves to make any serious defence of Przemyśl will hardly need an explanation after the reader has looked at the two photographs above. They show the state of the forts as the Austrians handed them over, after blowing up and demolishing everything.

The photographs were taken at Przemyśl a few days after the surrender of the fortress. That took place on March 22, just ten weeks before its recapture by the Germans, during which brief interval the Russians had all their energies occupied elsewhere, and had no opportunity of refortifying the completely battered-down defences.

THE LABYRINTH: A MAZE OF GERMAN DEFENCES.



IN THE "HAMPTON COURT MAZE" OF THE BATTLE OF NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE: A SECTION OF THE ENEMY "LABYRINTH" AFTER OUR ALLIES HAD OCCUPIED IT.

The celebrated "Labyrinth," which has figured so prominently in the final stages of the long-drawn-out battle of Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, lies to the east and south of Neuville St. Vaast. It covers two square miles—about twice the area covered by the "City" of London—and its trenches and defensive lines are as complicated in intricacy of plan as the Maze at Hampton Court, to which, indeed, it has been compared. Ringed round by an outer circle of loopholed parapets, bomb-proofs, and barbed-wire entanglements, the area is

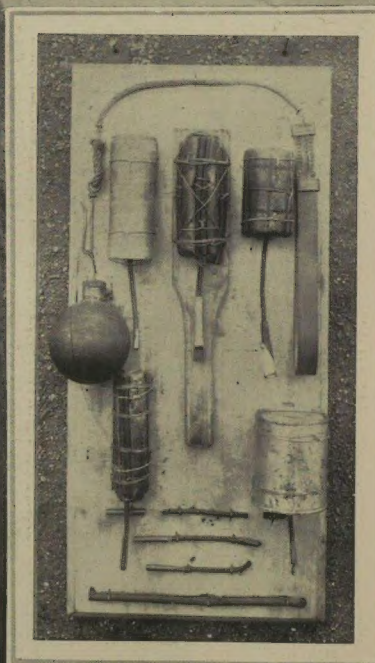
studded with entrenched strongholds, each village and farmhouse within the area being independently fortified and connected by zig-zags and trenches lined with concrete and made extra deep as shelter from shell-fire. Underground galleries and tunnels run crosswise everywhere, bristling with cannon, trench-mortars, and machine-guns. Pitfalls, barricades, blind alleys, death-traps of every kind barred the way against the French assailants, yet our Allies not only forced an entrance—the Zouaves leading the way—but maintained their footing inside.

THE REVIVAL OF THE HAND-GRENADE, IN TRENCH WARFARE: TYPES AND METHODS — FRENCH, BRITISH, AND GERMAN.



RACKET-GRENADES: (LEFT) FRENCH (PRIMED AT BASE); (RIGHT) GERMAN (PRIMED IN MIDDLE).

AN IMPROVED TYPE: A FRENCH SOLDIER THROWING A RACKET-GRENADE, OF WHICH HE CARRIES A SUPPLY STRUNG ON A WIRE.



A "BRACELET" GRENADE; A FRENCH "RACKET" GRENADE; A BRITISH BOMB; A BOX MADE INTO A GRENADE.



A GERMAN RIFLE-GRENADE (LEFT), READY FOR FIXING IN RIFLE; (RIGHT) TAKEN TO PIECES.

LIKE BOWLING A CRICKET BALL: A FRENCH SOLDIER IN THE ACT OF THROWING A "BRACELET" GRENADE.

A BRITISH BOMB (PRIMED BY ROTATION OF CAP AT END OF MATCH).

By a curious paradox, the evolution of long-range modern firearms has had the result of bringing again into use in war the short-range hand-grenade, the reason being, of course, the development of the trench-system owing to the necessity of obtaining cover from gun and rifle fire, and the fact that opposing trenches are often brought close to each other. Hence grenades can be used with great effect in preparing the way for infantry attack and generally harassing the enemy. The photographs reproduced above show much interesting detail of the various types of hand-grenade now employed—French, British, and German—and methods of throwing them. The kind principally used by the French is known as the "bracelet" grenade, which explodes automatically. It consists of a cast-iron ball filled with explosive and a leathern bracelet attached to the wrist and prolonged by a piece of cord about a foot long with an iron hook at the end. Just before throwing the grenade, the hook is passed into the ring of a friction-pin inside the firing-plug which closes the iron ball. On throwing the grenade, by a sharp backward turn of the wrist, the ring, with the friction-pin, held back by the hook, is torn off, and the grenade itself is hurled. The explosion takes

place five or six seconds later. The German grenade can be thrown either by hand or by a rifle. By hand it is used at short distances, of about twenty yards. It consists of a copper rod, at the end of which is fixed a cast-iron cylinder, grooved so as to disperse into small splinters on explosion. A copper tube containing explosives is placed inside. It is surmounted by a complicated closing gear and automatic firing device which involves about fifty per cent. of miss-fires. With a rifle this grenade can be fired about 430 yards. It has a copper stem for insertion into a rifle, and is fired by ball-less cartridge. Several sorts of improvised grenades have been made at the front, charged with melinite or cheddite: for example, the primed cartridge, or the primed hand-grenade attached to a wooden racket. The Germans use similar improvised grenades, but with different explosives. They are primed by a detonator or a slow match, and can be thrown about thirty-five yards. The firing is either automatic or by touchwood. Such grenades can be made on the spot and very quickly. Attacking troops carry them in baskets or haversacks, or threaded on a wire carried round the shoulder.

WATERLOO AND THE WARFARE OF TO-DAY.

BY J. HOLLAND ROSE, LITT.D.

Author of "The Life of Napoleon I," "The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900," etc.

[Second Article.]

IN the former article I tried to show that the successful resistance offered by Wellington's weak and heterogeneous array at Waterloo was due not only to his consummate skill in defensive warfare and the staunchness of his troops, but also to the defensive capacity of the position which he occupied. If I made my meaning clear, the reader must have seen that the plateau of Mt. St. Jean, sloping away from the enemy, offered a good example of the warfare of the future. That warfare, on its offensive side, relies on the terrible effects of massed artillery, followed up by the thrust of masses of infantry and cavalry. Napoleon, an artilleryist, had imbibed the notions of Guibert and other writers of the period following the Seven Years War, that concentration—first of artillery, and then of infantry, backed by horsemen—must sweep away all opposition. It was by those tactics that the great Corsican won most of his battles. But in the Peninsular War, Wellington had found the means of thwarting the French tactics—namely, by concealing his men. French officers who had experience of his methods warned Napoleon before the fighting began at Waterloo that this would be "a Spanish battle"—that is, one in which the Duke concealed his men until the time came to parry a thrust. Then the guard was not lacking, even at points where he seemed to be undefended. Waterloo is the supreme example of "a Spanish battle." It showed how an inferior force might hold out, absolutely unaided during five hours, resist during three hours more by the aid of the Prussians, and finally win the battle when the time came for a general advance of all the Allies against assailants who had worn themselves out and had no reserves left. The result was, of course, partly due to the superior efficiency of the fire of the British line formation over that of the massive French columns.* Wellington summed it up thus: "The French attacked us in the old style, in column, and were driven off in the old style." But this modest brevity leaves out of count the Duke's masterly skill in using to the full an open and yet defensive position, and thereby foiling an enemy who trusted to massed artillery, massive columns of infantry, and avalanches of cavalry.

The discerning reader will see that in bringing out the salient characteristics of Wellington's defence at Waterloo I have been hinting at the equally skilful and equally tenacious defence of Sir John French at Ypres. Of course, the differences wrought by change of weapons, of army organisation, and of mobility are very great. "Brown Bess" is a mere blunderbuss compared with the modern magazine rifle. At Waterloo, after the failure of the great cavalry charges, Captain Mercer found that his battery of 9-pounders was galled by one or two French sharpshooters who boldly mounted the slope and sniped his men from the distance of about a hundred yards. To steady his men, he mounted his horse and rode in front of the battery. The Frenchmen took deliberate aim at him, and—missed! This alone would explain why the day of cavalry was still at its height, and why Napoleon and Ney allowed their brigades of horsemen to rush upon squares not yet fully shaken by the superior French artillery. The day of the cannon had also not yet fully dawned. No small portion of the pieces in the French and Prussian armies were of small calibre, and were dragged by men. Napoleon had restored to the regiments their light field-pieces—4-pounders or 6-pounders. The British

guns were, as a rule, heavier; and Sir Augustus Frazer, an artillery officer, expressed the conviction that, but for his recent substitution of 9-pounders for the old 6-pounders in the Horse Artillery, we must have lost the day at Waterloo.† The judgment is, perhaps, a little overstrained; but it indicates the supreme importance which he attached to the services of the British guns (albeit far inferior in number) against the masses of French on a slope where every shot could take effect. In one other respect warfare has entirely changed. The



THE WATERLOO CENTENARY: "HALT!"—THE END OF THE LAST CHARGE OF THE 10th (BRITISH) HUSSARS.

The 10th Hussars made their last charge—a very fine one—towards the end of the battle, as the French were breaking and Wellington's light cavalry were ordered to pursue. The above illustration is one of Lady Butler's pictures at the Officers' Families Fund Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. It is reproduced by courtesy of the artist and Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips.

From the Picture by Lady Butler, Exhibited at the Leicester Galleries.

airplane would have rendered impossible, or at least extremely difficult, the concealment of troops of the second line and reserves, whereby Wellington parried

that Wellington deemed hidden! Picture the disorder among that heterogeneous array when pounded behind a slope and unable to reply. The marvel is that the troops of five different peoples did not accuse each other of treason on that eventful Sunday. The presence of a portent in the sky would certainly have dissolved that ill-cohering mass, kept together only by the firm grip of the Iron Duke.

The least observant reader of the prolonged scrimmages along hundreds of miles of trenches, from the North Sea to the Vosges, from the Baltic to the Carpathians, must be struck by the tightness and immobility of both campaigns. Compared with the rapid moves of Napoleon and Wellington (for the Duke could strike hard and fast, as was seen in the Vittoria campaign), the warfare in Flanders and North France is a struggle of moles. The reason of the contrast I have tried to make clear. A century ago the weapons of offence were feeble, and man's power of finding out and communicating news was little more advanced than it was in the days of Julius Cæsar. Now the aeroplane, the field-telegraph, the telephone, enable the deadliest weapons of destruction to be used with a precision undreamt of by our forefathers. They ranged at large with gay pennons and glittering armour—

'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance at their array.

The warrior of to-day does not want to impose on his enemy by waving plumes. He digs himself in. And, lest he be outflanked, his trenches spread over a whole country until sea or mountain guards his side. The only plan now is to shatter his trenches at some point by cannonade, and trust by mere mass to push through his second lines of barbed wire, guarded by hidden machine-guns. That which Wellington and his engineers found ready-made by nature at Waterloo—that is, the means of evading an overpowering cannonade—that the leader of to-day seeks to secure by means of trenches, barbed wire, and the mitrailleuse; while the aeroplane is ready to inform him as to the next great push. There is only one thing to be said in favour of modern warfare. It is so nerve-racking and yet so profoundly dull that the most warlike people (as the Germans claim to be) will be utterly weary of it for a generation to come. This war ought to be the *reductio ad absurdum* of war. The conditions of modern campaigning are so different from

those of Wellington's day that it is useless to compare them. On its main lines the rules of strategy are always the same—to choose the best line of advance against the most vital and most vulnerable point of your enemy, and to concentrate on that line the largest forces that you can push on speedily, having regard to the supply of food and munitions. The objective of the Germans in 1914 was Paris—or, subsequently, Calais or Boulogne. Belgium was the victim to a strategic conception which overbore all other considerations, and which used terrorism as a means to save time! Napoleon's warfare, at its worst, was never disgraced by acts such as the Huns have perpetrated in Belgium. When he passed through neutral territory he often winked at plundering, but he never allowed systematic massacre even in case of resistance. Before his army landed in Egypt in 1798 he threatened to punish severely all soldiers who should violate women.

If he ordered the shooting of Turkish prisoners in cold blood at Jaffa, it was because very many of them—possibly all—had broken their oath, sworn at El Arish, not to fight again. Let it be remembered that

[Continued on Page 782]



THE WATERLOO CENTENARY: "THE CHARGE OF THE POLISH LANCERS."

This picture is one of those by Lady Butler at the Officers' Families Fund Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, reproduced by courtesy of the artist and Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips. All Lady Butler's pictures are on sale for the Fund, except "Scotland For Ever!" In a note under "The Charge of the Polish Lancers," Lady Butler quotes the following from Siborne: "Ponsonby's Dragoons, particularly the Greys . . . suffered severely from Jaquinot's Lancers . . . the greater part of them (the Greys) being in a state of the utmost confusion and exhaustion, whilst the Lancers were . . . in good order and mounted on horses perfectly fresh."

From the Picture by Lady Butler, Exhibited at the Leicester Galleries.

the blows of the greatest master of offensive warfare. Imagine French aeroplanes at Waterloo signalling to their gunners the position of troops

† Sir Augustus Frazer, "Letters," pp. 533, 552.

* On this superiority of British tactics to those of the French, see "The Life of Sir W. Gomm," p. 366; Prof. Oman, "Wellington's Army," pp. 61, 90.

HEROISM OF EVERY WAR-DAY: THE BROTHERHOOD OF ARMS.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT



"... EST ALLÉ CHERCHER SOUS LE FEU SON CHEF DE SECTION BLESSÉ": A FRENCH SOLDIER SAVING A WOUNDED OFFICER.

War has its humanities as well as horrors, and, as a brave soldier ne'er-do-well in a famous novel put it, an army's "just a machine," but it's "a live machine, each little bit of it feels for itself like the joints in an eel's body." This quaintly-put idea finds illustration in our picture, and has found constant expression in the war. The Brotherhood of Arms is no empty phrase. The officer loves his men as well as leads them, and to his men he is friend as well as hero. M. Simont has shown us an every-day incident in the French Army, and one common to the Armies of all the Allies. An

officer is wounded, and one of his men, utterly selfless, thinking nothing of the risk of his own life, rushes forward, under fire, catches up the wounded man and bears him into safety. War levels all, so far as humanity in its broadest and best sense is concerned, and the official records of the incidents at the front teem with proofs that the greatest leaders and the humblest soldiers are associated in the honours attaching to such acts of personal courage and devotion as that which M. Simont has so sympathetically portrayed.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE BURNING OF GALICIAN OIL-WELLS BY THE RUSSIANS: AN ACT OF MILITARY NECESSITY.

FACSIMILE DRAWING BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL WAR-ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA.



A SPECTACLE OF TERRIFYING GRANDEUR: HUGE COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND FLAME RISING

In this drawing our artist has vividly presented the impressive and lurid spectacle caused when the Russians, for obvious military reasons, set on fire some extensive oil-wells in Galicia. The flames and smoke rose in great columns hundreds of feet high, amid which, as our artist mentions in his notes, there were explosions of gases generated by the unburnt oil vapours, which went off with a roar like thunder, forming, as it were, a kind of nebula in the midst of the thick clouds of dark smoke. Burning oil floated on the surface of a stream, as shown in the left-hand foreground of the picture. The vast conflagration was suggestive of a scene from Dante's "Inferno." Galicia, of course, has long been known as an

FROM GALICIAN OIL-WELLS WHICH, FOR MILITARY REASONS, THE RUSSIANS SET ON FIRE.

oil-bearing region. In the "Handbook on Petroleum," by Captain J. H. Thomson and Sir Boverton Redwood, we read: "Historical records show that from very early times crude petroleum has been collected in Austria-Hungary for use as cart-grease, and the Alstetterring, in Prague, is said to have been lighted by oil distilled from petroleum obtained in Galicia as far back as 1810, or between that date and 1818. . . . The Galician oil-belt extends for a distance of about 220 miles along the northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. . . . The Galician oil-fields have been worked by means of drilled wells for many years."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

EN AVANT IN ANTI-GAS RESPIRATORS AND WITH RACKET HAND-GRENADES! A FRENCH ASSAULT.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.



FARMSTEAD FIGHTING: OUR ALLIES IN THE WEST STORMING A BUILDING LOOPHOLED AND FORTIFIED BY THE ENEMY, DURING THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

In sending us the sketch for this realistic drawing, grimly picturesque in its suggestion of the devastation in the wake of war—the ruined buildings, quickly fortified by the enemy, the wire entanglements, the hurrying, plunging figures of the French soldiers storming the crude barricade and the breach in the loopholed wall—Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "In the steady advance now prevailing along the whole battle-front, the Allies find that the enemy very often instal themselves in the farmsteads, whose walls and outbuildings are of stone, and enormously strong. They make excellent defensive works, linked up with wire entanglements and barricaded with farm-carts filled with sand-bags, barrels filled with earth, and fascines. This farm, which was a fine old place in the Argonne, is now, in spite of its strength,

but a heap of ruins, so fierce was the French onslaught, and so obstinate was the German defence. In a very short time the once-picturesque pile of buildings is knocked out of all habitable shape, but the debris still forms excellent cover for a tenacious enemy." Certain points in the drawing should be noted. The French are wearing light-blue uniforms in place of the more familiar dark-blue with red trousers. They have respirators as protection against the enemy poison-gases. On the left, two are using hand-grenades of the racket form. The wire entanglements on the right are unusual: they are not barbed, and, as shown, are used in rolled-out ring form.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE GREAT CHARGE OF THE DUBLINS, THE MUNSTERS, AND

PHOTOGRAPH EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON



DEAD IN THE PIER-BOATS, IN THE WATER, AND AT THE EDGE OF THE BEACH: A HISTORIC
AND THE MOVE FORWARD

We publish this remarkably interesting photograph, which has only just come to hand, in order that there may be pictorial record of as heroic an attack as British soldiers ever made. The Dublin Fusiliers were on board the "River Clyde" transport with the Munsters and Hampshires on April 25, when the disembarkation began. As the "Horse of Troy" took the ground all the landing gangways were destroyed by the terrific discharges of shot and shell from the Turks—except one. Down that the men had to run, fired at from every quarter, across two barges, and so to the beach. Thence, officers and men falling fast, the survivors got to the beach. There they stayed fighting hard all night, confronted at less than a hundred yards by a triple line of barbed-wire entanglements, behind which were Turkish trenches crammed with men, and the ramparts of Sedd-ul Bahr. Two out of three companies of the Dublins were wiped out. Next morning the heroic band charged right through the Turks, and stormed the nearest fort, while the guns of the Fleet silenced the

THE HAMPSHIRE: LANDING FROM "THE HORSE OF TROY."

NEWS"; COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ADVANCE AGAINST SEDD-UL BAHR FORT—THE GATHERING OF THE TROOPS
AGAINST THE TURKS.

batteries of Sedd-ul Bahr. The sender of this photograph describes it as follows: "On Monday, the 26th (of April), the Dublins lay under a sandy ledge, to shelter from the hail of bullets; and about two in the afternoon some of them moved across into Sedd-ul Bahr fort. This is a photograph of that movement. A pier of boats occupied the foreground, connecting the 'River Clyde' with the beach. The boats you see are full of dead men, and, beside the little jetty of rock, dead men lie in the water; also on the edge of the beach. Under the sandy ledge you can see the Dublins gathered; three are rushing across the rock jetty. Under Sedd-ul Bahr fort, on the extreme right, another little group of men has gathered. On the left, the grand soul-stirring charge has just started. The men have left the beach and are going forward. The first Turkish trench shows fifty yards in front of them. Their goal, the old barracks, is on the sky-line on the extreme left."

TRENCH-STRENGTHENING: AND SEEKING COVER AS A SHELL BURST.



ON THE SCENE OF THE THREE-DAYS' BATTLE NEAR KRITHIA: BRITISH TROOPS STRENGTHENING TRENCHES FOR THE NIGHT AFTER RELIEVING THE FRENCH.

Of this photograph the sender (a member of the British forces in Gallipoli) writes: "It is half the bit of trench my platoon held, in the advanced trenches near Krithia where we had just relieved the French. We are just perfecting the trenches for the night. In the foreground is a dead Senegalese black soldier, whom we buried. There are barbed wire and dead Turks all in front of the trench." French Colonial troops, including

Senegalese and Algerians, fought gallantly in the three-days' battle near Krithia on May 6-8. An official correspondent says: "Whenever I could tear my eyes away from the khaki lines . . . I watched the French. A confused memory remains of solid lines of Senegalese and light blue infantry charging forward, then recoiling . . . only to renew the attack a few minutes later."



JUST AS AN ENEMY SHELL BURST: BRITISH TROOPS PRESSING AGAINST THE CLIFF SIDE FOR SAFETY AT A LANDING-PLACE, JUST NORTH OF CAPE HELLES, WHICH WAS TAKEN BY STORM.

The sender of this remarkable photograph writes: "Another landing-place, just north of Cape Helles, which was taken by storm. The beach is full of stores. We had just made the road in the foreground up to the top of the cliff to get wagons, etc., up,

when we heard a shell coming, and everyone ran for cover, as shown. All men on the beach below are running. The photograph shows the shell bursting. It exploded in a dug-out, passing between two men who were in it and were nearly buried."

FROM GALLIPOLI TO CAMEROON: TWO OF OUR SEVEN CAMPAIGNS.

DRAWN BY ALFRED BASTIEN FROM SKETCHES BY OFFICERS SERVING AT THE DARDANELLES AND IN CAMEROON.



THE ALLIES' INVASION OF TURKEY: THE SCENE OF THE THREE-DAYS' BATTLE IN GALLIPOLI, NEAR KRITHIA AND ACHI BABA.

The scene of the battle of Achi Baba, on May 6-8, is here shown in a drawing made from an officer's sketch. It shows the view N.E. from an old fort at the top of Beach "V." Achi Baba is the mountain in the centre background, with thick woods

on its sides. To the left of it lies Krithia. On the right is De Totts Battery on the headland forming one side of Morto Bay. Beyond, on the right, are the hills on the Asiatic side of the Straits. In the middle-distance are the ruins of an old aqueduct.



BRITISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION IN CAMEROON: THE FORCING OF THE KELE RIVER, SUPERINTENDED BY BRITISH ENGINEERS.

This drawing illustrates an incident in the Cameroon campaign. Describing his sketch, from which it was made, an officer writes: "It depicts part of the scene of the forcing of the Kele River by a French column of 500 Senegalese Tirailleurs, 2 guns, 2 maxims, with 500 carriers, etc.—some 1200 men in all, under the command of Colonel Mathieu, of the French Colonial Army. The passage was strongly held, and the whole force taken over in four small native canoes, each capable of holding four soldiers besides the paddler, the operation lasting till past midnight. Two British officers accompanied

the column, and the entire dispositions of the attack and transportation of troops were conducted by these officers and a party of 19 British Sappers—a turning movement which forced the German retirement from the railway bridge over the river. Yaunde, the last of the German towns in this colony, now lies open to the advance of the Allied forces." The German seat of Government had been transferred thither. In the foreground of the drawing are some Tirailleurs with a machine-gun. On the left is a covering party of British Engineers.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA: SCENES BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE ANGLO-INDIAN VICTORY AT SHAIBA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A

BRITISH OFFICER.



WHEN THE COUNTRY BETWEEN BASRA AND SHAIBA WAS MOSTLY UNDER WATER: A CONVOY OF BALLAMS (ARAB BOATS) CROSSING THE FLOODED DESERT.



TRENCH-CONSTRUCTION IN THE MESOPOTAMIAN DESERT: THE ANGLO-INDIAN LINES AND DUG-OUTS.



INDIANS WORKING A MAXIM IN A COVERED TRENCH.



INDIAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING FOR THE KING-EMPEROR



IN SUN-HELMETS: BRITISH TROOPS ENTRENCHED.



IN MESOPOTAMIA: FIRING FROM TRENCHES.



LOOKING SOMEWHAT RAGGED: A TURKISH SOLDIER.



THE SCENE OF A BRILLIANT ANGLO-INDIAN VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA: WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ROUND SHAIBA FORT.



SOME OF THE MANY HUNDREDS CAPTURED DURING THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN THE SHAIBA DISTRICT: TURKISH PRISONERS INSIDE THE FORT.



A TROPHY OF VICTORY: A CAPTURED TURKISH GUN.

The story of the fighting at Shaiba, in Mesopotamia, which resulted in a brilliant success for the Anglo-Indian forces, was told in a series of announcements from the India Office. On April 11 the Turks attacked the British positions at Kurna and Ahwaz, and at 5 a.m. next morning made a still more determined attack on Shaiba. "Early on the 13th," says the official account, "a cavalry reconnaissance ascertained that some of their forces had occupied some houses and rising ground about a mile north of our northern defences. Against this position the General Officer Commanding decided to assume the offensive, which was completely successful. . . . According to statements made by the prisoners it appears that a force of about 10,000 regular infantry, 1000 regular cavalry, 28 guns, and some 12,000 Kurds and Arabs had been collected at Nakhailah under Suliman Askeri and Ali Bey. All of these took part in the engagement of the 13th, excepting some 5000 Arabs. . . . The country between Basra and Shaiba is mostly under water, and our communications are being harassed and molested by armed parties of the enemy in small boats." On the 17th the Secretary for India stated: "The actions in the vicinity of Shaiba on the 13th and 14th

have been crowned with complete success. . . . The Turks abandoned large quantities of tents, equipment, stores, and ammunition, the latter amounting to 700,000 rounds of rifle and 450 boxes of gun ammunition." A few days later it was announced: "515 prisoners, including 6 officers, were brought into Basra on Saturday. Our pursuing parties found the Turks everywhere in disorganised retreat, both by road and also by river in Arab craft of 30-40 tons burthen each. Twelve of the latter were overtaken and either captured or sunk." Again, on April 23, the India Office stated: "The latest telegrams from the Persian Gulf show that the defeat of the Turks at Shaiba was even more complete than we had hoped. . . . The estimate of enemy casualties from April 12 to 15 now reaches 6000." The above photographs, our correspondent states, were taken before, during, and after the battle. Several are unique, the officer who took them being the only man present with a camera. It may be recalled that the Anglo-Indian forces have since made further victorious progress to Amara, on the Tigris, which was formally surrendered on June 3.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAPAYETTE, HARNETT, VANDERBILT, W. AND D. DOWNEY, WESTON, STUART, AND SWAINE.

				
CAPTAIN R. B. SHUBRICK, INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.	2ND LIEUT. N. D. MACFADYEN, CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.	LIEUT. A. E. MUIR, 48TH HIGHLANDERS.	2ND LIEUT. GEORGE D. BONE, BLACK WATCH.	CAPT. H. HARGREAVES BOLTON, E. LANCASHIRE REGT.
				
LIEUT. E. A. HOPKINS, BEDFORD REGT.	LIEUT. ARTHUR M. OAKDEN, R.M.L.I. ENGINEERS. R.N. DIV.	BRIG.-GEN. G. C. NUGENT, M.V.O., IRISH GUARDS.	2ND LIEUT. B. EDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT.	LIEUT. C. R. HARRISON, LEICESTER REGT.
				
LIEUT. G. O. CRIPPEN, S. LANCASHIRE REGT.	MAJ. B. H. BARRINGTON-KENNETT, GRENADEER GUARDS.	MAJOR C. CONYERS, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.	LIEUT. HAROLD J. M. EDGAR, DRAKE BATTALION, R.N. DIV.	
				
LIEUT. CHARLES MURCHLAND, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.	CAPTAIN A. R. DANCHE, CENTRAL ONTARIO REGT.	2ND LIEUT. G. I. PRATT, THE QUEEN'S (R.W. SURREY REGT.)		
				
2ND LIEUT. HAROLD CROWE, LONDON REGT.	2ND LIEUT. FRANCIS WATSON, E. SURREY REGT.	LIEUT. CHRISTOPHER CONSIDINE, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.	LT. GUY FITZGERALD WHARTON, DURHAM L.I.	
				
2ND LIEUT. D. W. RYAN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT.	LIEUT. C. R. IAFFS, ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGT.	CAPTAIN CECIL MERRETT, 16TH CANADIAN SCOTTISH.	LT. CHARLES STUART GRINLING, ROYAL MARINE BRIGADE.	2ND LIEUT. C. SEALY-KING, ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Brig.-Gen. George Colborne Nugent, M.V.O., was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Nugent, of West Hartling Hall, Suffolk. He served in South Africa and was twice mentioned in despatches. Lieut. Christopher René Harrison was the younger son of Mr. Frederic Harrison, the well-known writer, and brother of Mr. Austin Harrison, of the "English Review." Major Basil Herbert Barrington-Kennett was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Barrington-Kennett, of his Majesty's Bodyguard. He was gazetted to the

Grenadier Guards in 1907, and in 1910 was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps, of which he was appointed Adjutant in 1914. He returned to his regiment in March last, and was serving with the 2nd Battalion when he fell. His youngest brother, 2nd Lieut. A. H. Barrington-Kennett, 52nd Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, fell at the battle of the Aisne, and two other brothers are on active service. Lieut. Christopher Considine was the third son of the late Sir Heffernan Considine, C.B., M.V.O., of Derk, Co. Limerick.

(Continued opposite.)

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

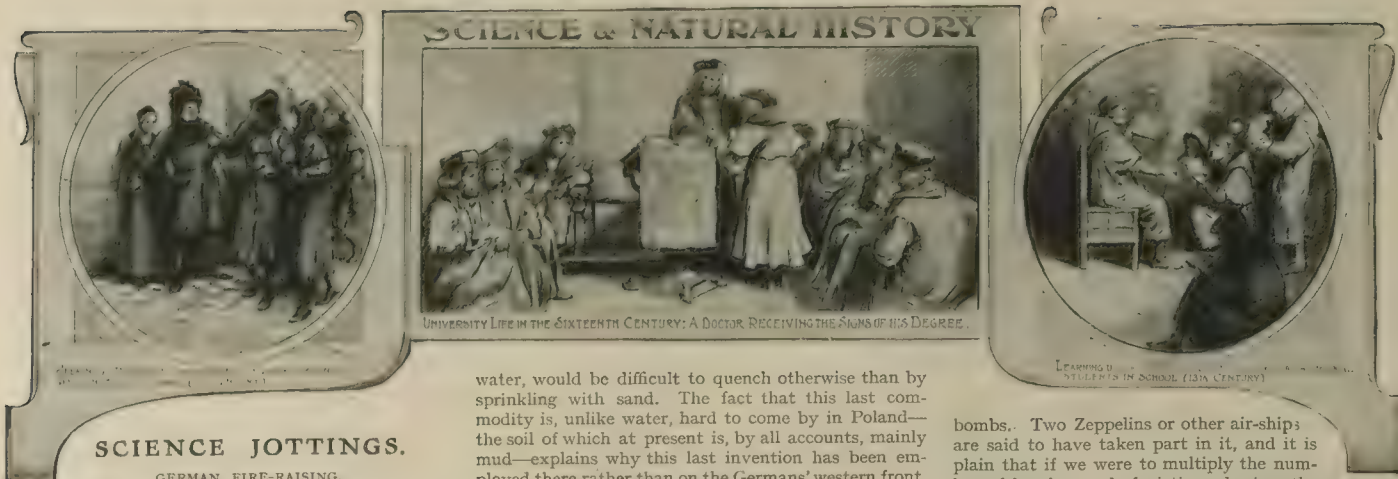
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WESTON, LAFAYETTE, MAULL AND FOX, BERRSFORD, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, ELLIS AND WALBY, AND SPORT AND GENERAL



(Continued)

Capt. Cecil Merritt served on the staff of Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, during the Manoeuvres in England in 1912. He married the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., of Parkside, Vancouver, British Columbia. Major H. W. G. Meyer Griffith was a man of many talents. He was F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., and F.S.A.S., and saw service in the South African War. At the outbreak of the present war he was A.D.C. to the Governor of Sierra Leone. Capt. Whytehead served through

the South African War, 1900-1902, and was awarded the Queen's medal with five clasps. He was the third son of the late Mr. T. B. Whytehead, J.P., of Accomb House, Yorkshire, and of Mrs. Whytehead, of Hampstead, N.W. Capt. David McLaren Bain was one of Oxford and Scotland's finest Rugby Union players. Lieut. A. O. Heyland was in the Zakka Khel Expedition and was awarded the medal for "India General Service." His eldest brother, Capt. J. R. Heyland, 9th Gurkhas, was killed at Neuve Chapelle.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

GERMAN FIRE-RAISING.

SINCE the subject was last touched upon in this column, a "Zeppelin" raid on London has served to show that the objective aimed at by the Kaiser and his military advisers is destruction of life and property, not so much by explosives as by fire. The bombs produced at the inquest on the London victims seem skilfully adapted for this purpose, consisting, as they do, mainly of a vessel filled with thermit and wound round with tarred string. Thermit, as has been explained in the daily Press, is a mixture of iron oxides with finely granulated aluminium, is the invention of one Goldschmidt, and is chiefly used for welding iron rails *in situ*. When lighted with a fuse of barium peroxide and magnesia, it is converted into

water, would be difficult to quench otherwise than by sprinkling with sand. The fact that this last commodity is, unlike water, hard to come by in Poland—the soil of which at present is, by all accounts, mainly mud—explains why this last invention has been employed there rather than on the Germans' western front,

bombs. Two Zeppelins or other air-ships are said to have taken part in it, and it is plain that if we were to multiply the number of bombs—and of victims—by ten, the result could have no effect on the military situation except to increase, if possible, our determination to continue the war. So the liquid fire squirted into the Russian trenches is not asserted even by the Germans themselves to have brought about the total or partial collapse of the defence, the most that is claimed for it being that it would be "useful in street-fighting." Even the chlorine gas employed by our foes at Ypres and elsewhere has probably not been responsible for a thousand deaths up to the time of writing. Is it worth while to violate all the rules of civilised warfare hitherto observed for the sake of such puny results? This point is of much importance in considering the question of reprisals. Our chemists



ANOTHER FRENCH TYPE OF RESPIRATOR: A SOLDIER WEARING THE MASK DESIGNED BY DR. DETOURBE.

For some time now the British and French troops have been supplied with respirators as a protection against the German poison gases, and it was mentioned recently that the Russians were also similarly equipped. Since the first demand for respirators, several new types have been designed. We illustrate here some of the latest officially adopted. It may be mentioned that the following chemical formula has been adopted by the French Academy of Medicine as a preparation for use against poisonous gases: 1 kilo. of hyposulphate of soda; 200 grammes of carbonate of soda crystals; 150 grammes of glycerine; 800 grammes of water.—[Photograph by Boyer.]

where their opponents' trenches bristle with sand-bags. The utter futility of these new weapons of warfare must strike anyone who considers them calmly, even more than their cruelty. The Byzantine Emperors' jealously guarded secret of Greek fire never gave them the victory over either Turks or Crusaders. The first



TO COUNTERACT GERMAN POISON-GAS: A NEW FORM OF RESPIRATOR FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

are no doubt capable of devising, and our manufacturers, if given time, of turning out, the means of replying in kind to the new weapons of the Germans; but could they not be better employed? Shells, guns, rifles, and bayonets are what we really want to end the war, and the men to use them are not now lacking. To our soldiers, then, should be left, as it seems to the present writer, the task of requiring the use of weapons which they consider unfair, and some of which at least are a distinct contravention of the international agreements signed by Germany in time of peace. The refusal of quarter to any German caught red-handed in the use of the new chemical weapons would therefore seem the most effective way of preventing their employment, and might easily give pause to intending raiders from the air. The French aviators seem to have been successful in putting a stop to air-ship raids on Paris, the certainty of death to their crews if caught being evidently the motive of the flight of the air-ships at the mere appearance in the sky of a French aeroplane. The Germans have themselves, unless they are greatly belied, sentenced to immediate execution those soldiers of the Allies whom they chose to consider guilty—of course untruly—of using dum-dum bullets. In this case also it may be wise to learn from the enemy.

F. L.



AS USED IN THE FRENCH ARMY: A SOLDIER WEARING THE NEW ANTI-GAS "MASQUE ROBERT."

Photograph by Boyer.

a mass of molten iron with a temperature of not less than 3000 Centigrade. The fuse itself is doubtless ignited by percussion of the phosphorus found in the base of the shell, which would also account for the noxious fumes said to be given off by the combustion. For quenching the fires caused by these projectiles, the authorities are doubtless right in recommending water in large quantities rather than any of the fire-extinguishers dependent on carbonic acid gas.

This might seem enough, but, from the threats uttered by the German newspapers, fire-raising on a more extended scale is in contemplation. We hear that an annexe of Krupp's works at Essen has been erected which has for its object the manufacture of pumps for liquid fire. Something of the sort has already been used by the German troops against the Russian trenches in Poland, and is described by Russian observers as an apparatus capable of emitting a stream of flame with a range of fifty yards and causing fires difficult to extinguish. It is as well not to be too precise, but the conditions seem to be fulfilled by some metallo-organic compound such as zinc ethyl dissolved in what is probably raw petroleum. Such a mixture would ignite by contact with the air, and, as it would float on



THE DETOURBE MASK REMOVED: THE FRAMEWORK (ON THE LEFT) AND THE COTTON-WOOL PAD.

Photograph by Boyer.

Zeppelin raid on London produced, according to the published figures, the deaths of five adults and two children in exchange for a shower of nearly one hundred

THE WHITE WINE OF ENGLAND.

BULMER'S

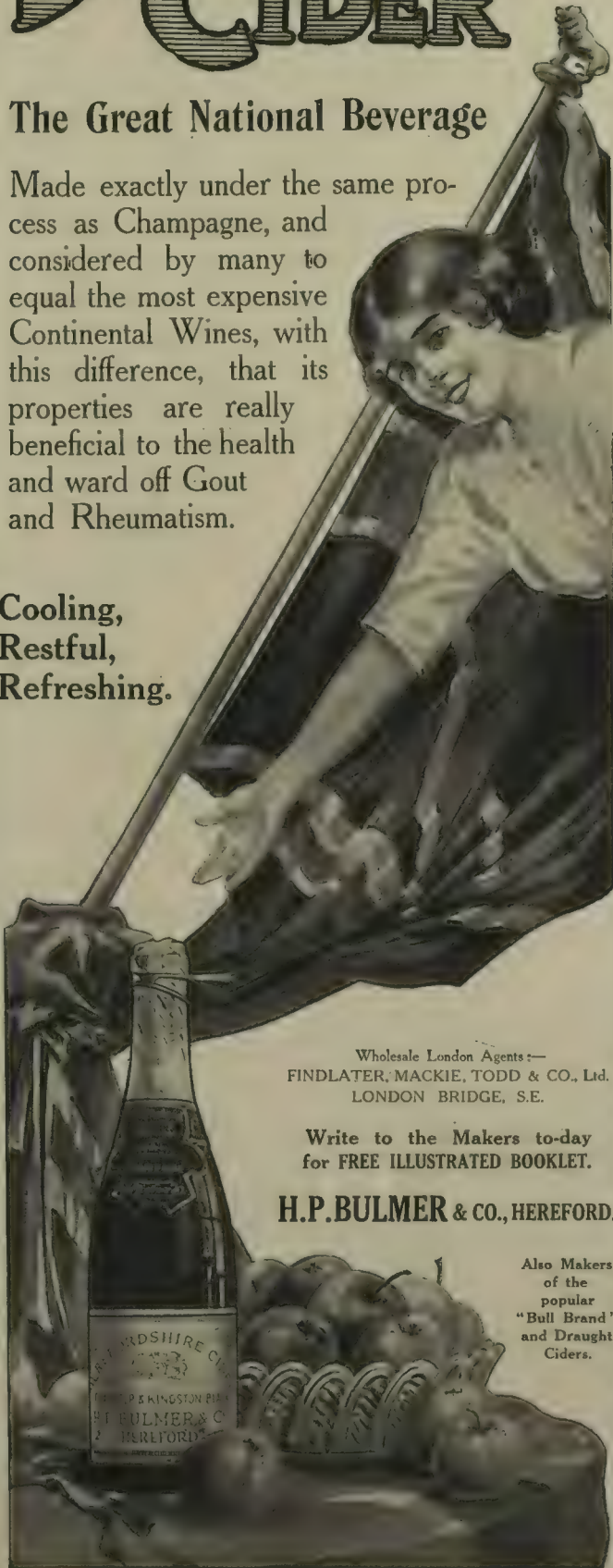
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MARIE ODILE" AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THE fate which befell "The Right to Kill" is not likely to affect its successor, "Marie Odile." Mr. Knoblauch has helped Sir Herbert Tree to what, despite a scenario that seemed to promise melodrama, gives all the appearance of proving a successful as well as a charming piece of fantasy. When your scene is a lonely convent on which soldiers intrude in time of war, and a novice is supposed to be left behind by the fugitive nuns at the mercy of the invaders, and these invaders, without being so labelled, have all the air of being Germans in the days of '70—why, you think you know what to expect. But, bless you, never were such gentle Huns, if such they are—hearty, jovial, amiable creatures who submit to repulse when they try to embrace their little hostess; take off, in one case, a saintly garment which she is shocked to see used in masquerade; and drink her health most discreetly while she presides at the board for which she has made provision by cooking. It is true Marie Odile is so innocent and so friendly that she would almost have disarmed a brute. Yet what does not happen to her through the savagery of war comes to her in the pure abandon of love. The corporal she has mistaken for St. Michael is not saintly enough to resist her sweetness, and when the nuns and their stern Mother Superior return to their convent Marie Odile is a mother (we must not inquire too carefully how she came through her trouble) and ingenuously proud of her child. And so, eloquently though she is championed by Sister St. Louise—a character whom Miss Millie Hylton, forgetting the music-halls and musical comedy, makes delightfully maternal and endows with most moving declamation—Marie Odile goes out into the world with her baby, and you are left free to guess about her destiny. In this refreshing story to which Mr. Basil Gill as fairy prince and Mr. Hubert Carter as the breeziest of sergeants kept chaste by his sweetheart's photograph pleasantly contribute—Miss Marie Löhr wins all hearts by the gracious naïveté and sincerity of her acting.

"GAMBLERS ALL" AT WYNDHAM'S.

It is like going back thirty years to sit through Miss May Martin-dale's play, "Gamblers All," for which Mr. Gerald Du Maurier has engaged such a "star" company at Wyndham's. But it has its melodramatic thrills and its moments of fun, and will serve well enough at a



SUNK ON JUNE 10 BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE EAST COAST: TORPEDO-BOAT NO. 12.

Torpedo-Boat No. 12 was a Yarrow-built vessel of 225 tons, and identical with No. 10 in date, speed, guns, torpedo-ammunition, and crew, and also using oil fuel. The "coastal destroyer class" to which both belonged were later considered unsuitable for heavy weather, and were subsequently reduced to the grade of torpedo-boats.

time when what we chiefly ask at the theatre is that we may forget for a while the stern realities outside. The



SUNK ON JUNE 10 BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE EAST COAST: TORPEDO-BOAT NO. 10.

Torpedo-Boat No. 10 was a Thornycroft boat, built in 1907, originally as a "coastal destroyer" of 215 tons, of 3750 horse-power engines, and 26 knots, with Parsons turbines and oil fuel, carrying an armament of two 12-pounder quick-firers, and three torpedo-tubes. The normal crew numbered thirty-five officers and men.

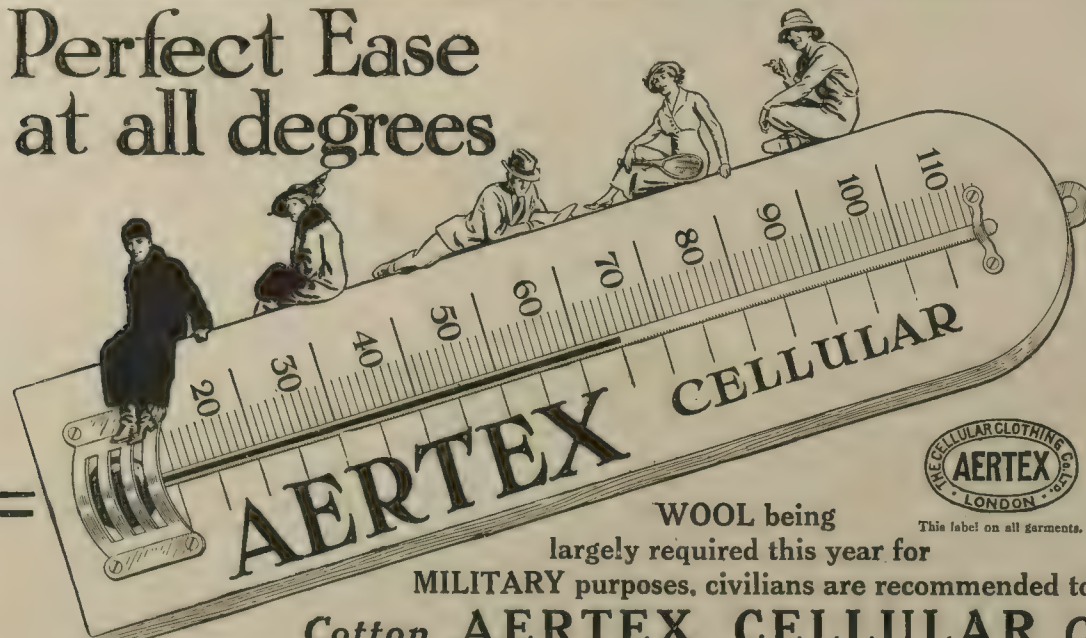
figures that count in it are a reckless wife and her martinet of a husband and a man with an air of mystery about him, and they are involved in matters of forgery and a

gambling raid. The husband sees no harm in speculating himself in the stock and share market, but has a horror of his wife's weakness for gambling. Quite piquant, therefore, is the trick of Nemesis which ordains that when he follows her to a gambling-hell he shall be arrested along with the habitués by the police. The man of mystery, whom we soon guess for a moneylender, had also been there, but had left before the raid, just after trying earnestly but vainly to dissuade Lady Langworthy from risking her money. It is he who straightens things out—tears up the forged bill with which the heroine's brother had supplied her with funds, and rejects, despite his love for her, the offer of herself she makes to save this brother. The players act with such a will—Mr. France as the martinet, Miss Madge Titheradge as the unhappy wife, Mr. Du Maurier as the forger-brother, and Mr. Lewis Waller as the moneylender—that "Gamblers All" may well achieve the coup of popularity.

"THE GREEN FLAG" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

There is something of farce in it, with those convenient doors of farce which lead into cupboards and bedrooms; there is something of that class of Jones comedy in which a breezy lawyer or someone approximating to the type dissuades a heroine from elopement by very sound though well-worn arguments; but, all the same, the mixture as Mr. Kebble Howard has arranged it in his new play proves extremely palatable, and there are special ingredients which lend it a piquancy of its own. Thus, for instance, the author's study of Lady Melverdale, a woman from whom any husband might be excused for running away, so insufferable is she in her spitefulness and inclination to slander. It is to escape from her malevolent tongue that Janet Grierson comes up to town, resolved to justify the jealous wife's charges, till her K.C. friend waves the "green flag," warning her off the line; and it is Lady Melverdale, not Janet, whom they contrive to show compromised when the K.C.'s young wife in her turn gets suspicious. Thanks to its farcical scenes, Mr. Kebble Howard's story makes a very diverting entertainment, and with interpreters including Mr. Arthur Bourchier in his burliest and most genial manner as the K.C., Miss Constance Collier to play the slander-loving termagant, Miss Lilian Braithwaite to give us a contrast of sweetness in the heroine's rôle, and Miss May Whitty and Miss Kyrle Bellew also lending support, he could hardly have wished for a more brilliant cast.

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STROUD.—W. H. Gilman, 3, King St.
TAUNTON.—J. Harris, 7, North St.
TORQUAY.—J. F. Rockey, Ltd., 25, Firer St.
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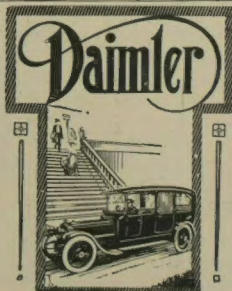
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

An Anniversary. How the years roll by! It seems only the other day when I astonished the owner of Brooklands by a visit for lunch, arriving on a Ford then known as the "£200 proposition." Yet last Wednesday (June 16) was the twelfth anniversary of the formation of the Ford Motor Company.

Brooklands, then, of course, did not exist, and for some years afterwards the Ford car had its work cut out to pull round its financial end while in England. Few people would look at it. According to its house monthly journal, issued by the English branch of the business in 1906, the Ford Company produced 1599 cars. It was in 1907 I drove down to see Mr. and Mrs. Locke King and inspect the progress in the building of the Brooklands track. This year, twelve years since the inception of the Ford car, over

750,000 cars have been put on the road. No wonder the price has gone down both in cost to the builder as well as to the buyer!

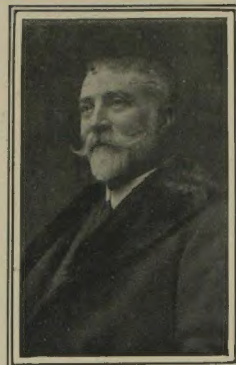
Swift and Sure. Quite a number of catalogues have reached me this week, so I take them as a sign of improved prospects in the motor trade. An excellent production in regard to type, illustrations, and matter is that of the Swift Company. I always look upon these cars as one of the sure home-getters in the motor-carriage way, as they are such steady, reliable machines, whether the bigger model, as the 15-h.p., or the lighter 10-h.p. Dunlop tyres are standard for most British cars, and are fitted to all Swifts. The French branch of the Dunlop Rubber Company is congratulating itself on its first order from Alsace since France started the reconquest of this lost province. When once more in its possession, there will

be less market for German tyres there than in our own country. As all cars now are equipped with electric-lighting sets, it is apropos that among the catalogues lately received are those of the C.A.V. lamp bulbs. Besides the technical instructive matter in this little price-list are some excellent illustrations reproduced from photographs taken at night in the rays of these lamps. One of the village of Amersham, showing its Town Hall, built by Sir William Drake in 1682, and 375 yards away from the lamps of the car illuminating it in the picture, really is the best demonstration of the effective lighting of these C.A.V. lamps.

Half - Watt Bulbs.

In looking through Brown Brothers' price-list of "Auto-clipse" lamp-bulbs for car lighting the other day, I noticed that they are making "half-watt" bulbs, which are lamps that give twice the light for the same energy as the ordinary metal filament lamps. These half-watt lamps do not have the filament burning in a vacuum as the ordinary electric lamp does, but instead of "inertness," the bulb is filled with an inert gas which doubles the illuminating power without increasing the consumption of current. This general habit of electric lighting for cars has made careful motorists buy proper cases to carry their spare electric-lamp bulbs fitted them broken by just slipping them in the door pockets as one used to do. Brown Brothers have several patterns to carry all sizes and

quantities of these lamp-cases, and I have noted them down as suitable and economical presents to my motoring friends. A new tyre from America has paid us a visit lately. It is called the Firestone, and a most tasteful catalogue in white and gold has reached me entitled, "What's What in Tyres," which gives a history of how these tyres are made, and what are the items that allow tyre-users to form a standard of comparison as to tyre value. It is "some talk," too.—W. W.



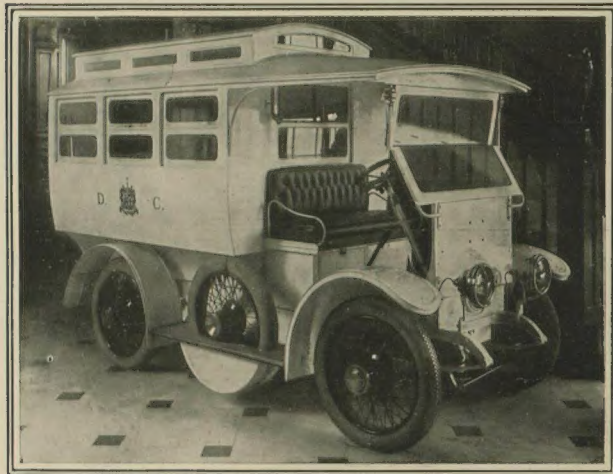
A BIRTHDAY HONOUR:
SIR FRANK BOWDEN, BT.

Sir Frank Bowden is, with his only surviving son, head and sole proprietor of the Raleigh Cycle Company, Ltd. When war broke out the whole of the great works at Nottingham were placed at the command of the Government for the supply of munitions of war.

Photo, U.S.A. Studios.

"EYE-WITNESS" IN BOOK FORM.

PENDING the time when a full history of the European conflict will be possible, there can be nothing better in the way of a brief general survey of the British operations in France and Flanders than "Eye-Witness's" Narrative of the War" (Edward Arnold). The book contains the "descriptive accounts, by an Eye-Witness present at Headquarters," which have become so familiar a feature of the war news in the Press, for the first six months, from the commencement of the series. It covers the period from last September to the end of March, beginning with the Battle of the Marne and ending with that of Neuve Chapelle. At the present stage of events it is very convenient to have Colonel Swinton's excellent and trustworthy account of the British campaign, written, as it has been, under the aegis of authority, brought together in such a cheap and handy volume. The price is 1s. net, in paper covers, and 2s. net, in cloth, and it should certainly command a wide sale. An additional attraction is the fact, mentioned in the Preface, that "the narratives are printed as communicated to the Press Bureau. It is believed that passages of considerable interest have occasionally been omitted in the newspaper reproductions, and that they are now issued in a complete and collected form for the first time." We may add here a word of gratitude to "Eye-Witness" on our own account, for his narratives have greatly helped in identifying and describing illustrations from the Front.

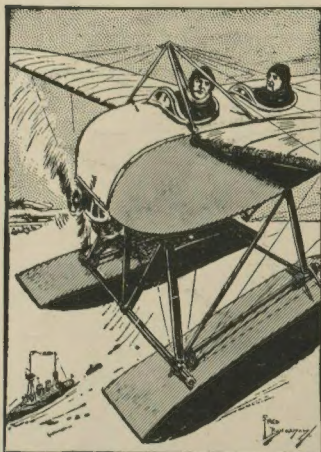


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This electrical motor-ambulance was supplied by those well-known specialists, Carters', of 2, 4 and 6, New Cavendish Street, W., to the City Corporation of Durban. The body of the car, framing, exterior, and interior panelling, are of teak, and the whole is finished with white "ripolin"; as is the interior lining of aluminium. The car will carry two injured, and its stretchers are fitted with Carters' patent extension gear, enabling the patient to be put in the ambulance without it being necessary for the attendant to climb in. There are various other ingenious equipments.

2000 cars have been made by that factory in a single day, and the output will exceed 300,000 cars for the year. It is estimated that, since this firm started, no fewer than

in, so as not to risk getting them broken by just slipping them in the door pockets as one used to do. Brown Brothers have several patterns to carry all sizes and



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Beecham's Pills

The Officer, whose previous designs were drawn while at the front, is now at home, and writes:—"I have just emerged from Hospital having been docked for repairs owing to being knocked out by a 'Jack Johnson' at Ypres. I am now strong enough to wield a pen again, although I have not quite regained full control of my hands."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3705.—By E. G. B. BARLOW.

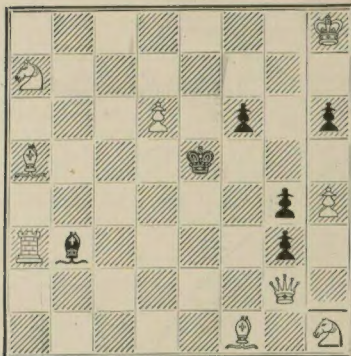
WHITE
1. Kt to Q 5th
2. Q to Q B 7th
3. Q to Q B 2nd (mate)

BLACK
K to B 5th
K moves

If Black play 1. K to K 5th, 2. Q to Kt 7th (ch), K moves, 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3708.—By R. C. DURELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

M F J MANN (Guernsey).—We have looked into the matter of the problem you sent us, and find Mr. G. Heathcote published a problem with precisely the same treatment as yours in the *British Chess Magazine*, May 1901. We therefore fear that this disposes of your claim to priority; but we shall have much pleasure in publishing the problem notwithstanding.

N LEDEVER (Gracechurch Street).—We are sorry "there was a mistake," but one that should have been at once understood. The words "White" and "Black" at top and bottom of the diagram were reversed by an oversight.

CHARLES WILLING (Philadelphia).—We thank you for your kind letter and enclosures. We have not a complete file of the column to give exact date of the commencement, but it was in 1842. Probably the number of the earliest problem you have would fix it for you, as they came out weekly, and were numbered from No. 1 in regular succession. We shall always be pleased to receive such contributions.

MILES (Bridlington).—We think "Chess Recipes," published at the Chess Amateur Office, Stroud, Glos., price 2s. 3d., or "Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook," revised by Mr. Birmingham F. Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, London, W.C., price 6s. 4d., would be suitable for your purpose.

ATHOLE WOODS.—We fear neither of your problems is up to our standard of acceptance.

E MORTIMER.—Your problem to hand. It shall receive attention.

A CLOWES BROAD, R.N. (H.M.S. *Aurora*).—We have sent you the information required, namely, No. 3670—1. B to R sq. etc.; No. 3699—1. R to B 3rd, K to Q 5th; 2. B to B 6th (ch), R takes B; 3. Kt mates.

H F HUGHES.—Thanks for your letter. We will examine your problems and report. It is easy to draw your own diagrams; we don't want any finished specimens of geometrical design.

J FOWLER.—Unless they are contained in the back numbers of the publication you mention, we have no knowledge of their existence elsewhere.

E J THOMAS (Leeds).—Here is the solution: 1. Kt to B 7th, K moves; 2. Q to K 6th, and mates next move.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3697 received from P F Staunton (Kolar Gold Fields, S. India); of No. 3698 from P F Staunton, and C A M (Penang); of No. 3701 from F S Bailey (East Braintree, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3702 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia); of No. 3703 from Charles Willing, and S Rogers (Lincoln's Inn); of No. 3704 from J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), C Barretto (Madrid), F Tractula (Trubia, Spain), and J Isaacson (Liverpool); of No. 3705 from F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), Camille Genoud (Weston-super-Mare), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and J Daddon (Cardiff).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3706 received from E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Montagu Lubbock, Arthur Perry (Dublin), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), A L Payne (Lazonby), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), P T Utton (Bournemouth), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), A H Arthur (Bath), J Fowler, J S Forbes (Brighton), G Wilkinson (Bristol), J J Dennis (Gosport), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), R C Durell (South Woodford), M E Onslow (Bournemouth), Camille Genoud, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), R Worters (Canterbury), Blair H Cochrane (Harting), H Grasset Baldwin (Ascot), and G F Anderson (Brixton).

The very practical and useful "National Egg Collection for the Wounded," 154, Fleet Street, E.C., whose Organising Secretary is Mr. Gambier Boulton, has proved most successful, more than 200,000 eggs having been sent to the Central Depot in Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, S.W., in response to the Easter Egg Appeal. Over 2,000,000 eggs have been distributed to wounded soldiers and sailors, and the collecting average is 50,000 eggs per day. A remarkable proof of the care taken by the public in packing is that the percentage of breakages does not reach 2½ per cent. The Society has to keep up its supply to 300,000 per week. We hope the public will continue the generous support which "The National Egg Collection" so well deserves.

George Meredith was never exactly a novelist of the multitude, nor has the time yet come, apparently, for a popular edition of his books—in the sense in which popularity connotes inordinate cheapness. The volumes of the new standard edition of his works, inaugurated by Messrs. Constable, are priced at six shillings—the usual cost of a new novel. None the less, all Meredithians will heartily welcome this fresh edition, with its serviceable format and good, clear print. Moreover, like all reprints of classics, it will surely attract to the master a new generation of disciples. The volumes which we have received up to date are "Vittoria,"

"Rhoda Fleming," "Evan Harrington," "Sandra Belloni," "The Shaving of Shagpat," "Beauchamp's Career," and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond."

Even in time of war the demand for good fiction, it seems, continues. It is, indeed, one of the best mental antidotes for strained nerves and aching hearts in these disastrous days, and offers relief to those who are unable to take a hand in the work of fighting, as well as to the wounded and to men in training during their spare hours. Consequently, there is a wide welcome for such an excellent series as the Westminster Library of Fiction, published by Messrs. Constable in handsome cloth-bound volumes at 2s. net each. The books included are established works by well-known writers. We have received up to date the following volumes in the series: "The Recording Angel," by Cora Harris; "The Tramp," by P. Laurence Oliphant; "The Broken Bell," by Marie Van Vorst; "Sir Mortimer," and "By Order of the Company," by Mary Johnstone; "The Blazed Trail," by Stewart Edward White; "The Good Comrade" and "Keren of Lowbole," by Una L. Silberrad; "Growth," by Graham Travers;



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